Nippon Times

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'Big 5' Foreign Heads Close London Session

Agreement on 'Essentials' Believed Possible, Says Secretary Byrnes' Statement

Domei

LONDON, October 2.—The Council of Foreign Ministers, as anticipated, adjourned their meeting here tonight and the delegates began preparing to leave for their respective capitals.

A statement from the foreign ministers—representing the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China—said that the Council had decided to "terminate its present session," which had been convened three weeks ago.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said in a statement, issued after the ending of the second meeting, that the work of the Council must be "held in abeyance" pending agreement on the procedure to be followed in drafting peace treaties. Secretary Byrnes said he believed an agreement could be reached on the "essentials" but that "toward the conclusion of the present series of meetings, procedural difficulties arose."

Secretary Byrnes explained, "there was a considerable area of agreement. Differences which developed were explored in a spirit of conciliation and there is good reason to believe that with continued patience and understanding on all sides, an agreement on essentials can be attained. We are determined upon that outcome."

The statement referred to Russia's view that the discussion of peace treaties be limited to those powers directly engaged in conflict with former enemy countries as under consideration. The head of the American delegation said that on September 22, Russia "took a position that the Council should rescind or withdraw its September 11 decision by which France and China were invited to participate in all discussions." The American position, according to Secretary Byrnes, was that discussion should be broadened rather than narrowed.

Referring to himself in the third person, Secretary Byrnes said he "took a position that he would be reluctant to see such a narrowing of participation in the pending work on European peace treaties and the elimination therefrom of permanent members of the United Nations' Security Council."

According to the statement from the foreign ministers, the Council met twice on Tuesday. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov presided in the morning and Dr. Wang Chieh-shih in the afternoon.

EDUCATION ADVISERS SET

Selection of 12 Experts Notified to Allied Headquarters

Education Minister Tamon Mayeda has notified General MacArthur's Headquarters of the selection of 12 educators as advisers to his Ministry. The advisers are as follow:

Dr. Shozo Uchida, President of Tokyo Imperial University; Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, President of Keio University, Dr. Yoshinari Abe, Head of the First Higher School; Kanjo Yano, Head of Meiji Gakuin; Mrs. Hide Inouye, President of Japan Women's College; Yonekichi Akai, Head of Meisei Gakuen; Yosaburo Miyauchi, Head of the Bancho National School; Dr. Masaharu Anesaki, Honorary Professor of Tokyo Imperial University; Dr. Hideji Yagi, former President of Tokyo University of Technology; Dr. Hiroshi Nasu, Honorary Professor of Tokyo Imperial University; Dr. Yasaku Takagi, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University; Mrs. Setsuko Hani, Professor at the Jiyugakuen.

It is recalled that General MacArthur's Headquarters, taking up the matter of renovation of education in Japan, requested the Education Ministry to select suitable persons as advisers to be given the task of investigating into actual conditions in the educational field and to work out measures to be adopted for the purpose.

Cubs Take Series Opener

Domei

DETROIT, October 3.—The Chicago Cubs, National League champions, won the first game of the current World Series by the impressive score of 9-0 from the Detroit Tigers, American League leaders, at the latter's home grounds today. The Tigers, in an effort to stave off defeat used three relief hurlers in the game after Newhauser was knocked out of the box in the third inning.

Box score follows:

	Hits	Runs	Errors
Chicago	13	9	0
Detroit	6	0	0

Cease Fire Agreement Reached in Indo-China By Annamites, French

Domei

CEYLON, October 2.—A communique announced today that agreement for "cease fire" order in Indo-China has been reached at a meeting between French authorities and leaders of the Annamite independence movement, Reuter's reported. The "cease fire" order becomes effective tonight, the communique stated. Reuter reported that Saigon has been quiet for 24 hours although large groups of Annamites holding positions outside the city were involved in several clashes with Gurkha troops.

Truman to Suggest Fate of Atom Secret

To Give Congress Own Ideas Coupled With House Committee Suggestions

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The White House announcement today said that President Truman will send a message to Congress this week incorporating his recommendations regarding what should be done with the atomic bomb secret. This followed shortly the White House visit by Congressmen who recently returned from abroad and left with the President their suggestions on the atomic bomb disposition.

The Congressmen are members of the House Appropriations Sub-Committee for the War Department who returned recently from a 39-day study of the United States military installations located all over the world. The Sub-Committee Chairman J. B. Snyder made public today a memorandum of conclusions submitted to President Truman.

The memorandum said:

(1) The possession of enemy islands in the Pacific should be retained by the United States. We should never have to take them again.

(2) The Allied islands which our forces found necessary to occupy should be the main subject of a joint study to determine to what extent the mutual interests call for the maintenance of bases by lease or the cession on mutually satisfactory terms

(3) Our surplus war stocks in every foreign country should be regarded as a national asset, including lend-lease goods the borrowers does not now care to pay rower does not now care to pay immediately or exchanged for the bast values that can be obtained including currencies, deliveries of raw materials, legation or embassy properties, and commercial or military rights. Speed is necessary to avoid depreciation and to expediate demobilization.

(4) World-wide networks of airways, landing fields, weather and traffic control facilities established during the war should be conserved and the private lines should be encouraged to operate. In the meantime, the staffs should be reduced and the war veterans should be replaced. Army and navy air transport services should be consolidated now and operated in peacetime by the staff recruited for that purpose.

(5) There is a world-wide tendency to regard the United States as a country of unlimited wealth. We should say frankly to every country asking aid that here and there wealth is produced only by work and that if the supplies or credits are furnished repayment must be assured.

(6) China offers the largest and most fruitful single field in the world for the United States foreign trade. China is friendly and would welcome the assistance by military and economic missions from the United States.

(7) Current appropriations for the War Department should be reviewed and reduced by at least $27,500,000,000 but care should be taken to insure a continuing research and development in such fields as jet propulsion, radar, rocket projectiles and atomic power together with facilities. This war has destroyed old concepts of frontiers and perimeter defense.

(8). This Sub-Committee handled appropriation of funds for and maintained the secret of the atomic bomb project. We recommend the immediate creation of a commission representing scientists who directed the project, joint chiefs of the staff, the State Department and the Congress to study all the phases of atomic power. Pending such a study and its findings, we recommend against the release of atomic bomb secrets.

Yamashita to Face Trial in Philippines

Under Charges of Responsibility for Brutal Atrocities And Other Crimes

General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines and now in custody there, will be tried by a United States Military Commission in Manila on charges of "responsibility for brutal atrocities and other high crimes against the people of the United States and of its Allies and dependencies," it was announced on Wednesday by the General Headquarters of the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific.

Acting on orders from General MacArthur's headquarters, Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, Commanding General of AFWESPAC, has appointed a Military Commission. Gen. Styer has been directed to "proceed immediately" with the trial.

The charge now lodged against Yamashita, signed by Colonel Alva C. Carpenter, JAGD, of the War Crimes Commission and duly verified, follows:

"Tomoyuki Yamashita, General Imperial Japanese Army, between October 9, 1944 and September 2, 1945, at Manila and at other places in the Philippine Islands, while Commander of Armed Forces of Japan at war with the United States of America and its Allies, unlawfully disregarded and failed to discharge his duty as Commander to control the operations of the members of his Command, permitting them to commit brutal atrocities and other high crimes against the people of the United States and of its Allies and dependencies particularly the Philippines; and he, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, thereby violated the Laws of War."

The Commanding General of AFWESPAC has appointed a commission consisting of Major General Russel B. Reynolds, president; Major General Clarence L. Sturdevant, law member; Major General James A. Lester, Brigadier General William G. Walker, and Brigadier General Egbert F. Bullene. The prosecution staff is composed of the following officers from the War Crimes Branch: Major Robert M. Kerr, Inf., as prosecutor, and Captain M. D. Webster, JAGD; Captain William N. Calyer, JAGD; Captain D. G. Hill, JAGD; Captain Jack M. Pace, Inf., as assistant prosecutors. Major Glicerio Opinion, JAGS, Philippine Army, has also been made available by the President of the Philippines to serve as assistant in the prosecution.

The following officers have been appointed as the Defense Council staff: Col. Harry E. Clarke, JAGD; Lt. Col. Leigh M. Clark, JAGD; Lt. Col. Walter C. Hendrix, JAGD; Lt. Col. James G. Feldhaus, JAGD, Major G. F. Guy, Cav, and Captain Adold F. Real JAGD. General Yamashita is permitted to provide counsel of his own choice if he so desires.

Charges were served on General Yamashita at New Bilibid Prison on October 2. The trial will be open to the public. The action of the Military commission will be reviewed by Lt. Gen. Styer, and final action will be in the hands of General MacArthur.

OPPOSES JEWS' FUNDS USE

Kubowitzki Against Reich Paying Reparations from Seized Assets

Domei

NEW YORK, October 3.—England and the United States should prevent Germany from using expropriated Jewish property for payment of reparations to the Allies, Leon Kubowitzki, secretary general of the World Jewish Congress, said Sunday.

Mr. Kubowitzki, arrived here by plane after a two month trip to England, Belgium, France and Italy. He said 6,000,000 Jews who were slain left billion of dollars worth of property explaining that under present laws heirless property reverts to the state.

He added: "Unless something is done German reparations will be paid to a large extent out of the property of exterminated Jews. We say it should be used to rehabilitate Jews within each country or to help others who are suffering."

May Recognize Hungary

Domei

LONDON, October 3.—Britain has indicated its willingness to recognize the Hungarian Government under the same conditions as those recently set by the United States, the Associated Press said on Monday quoting the Budapest radio. The United States agreed to reestablish diplomatic relations with Hungary contingent upon the democratic elections, freedom of speech and freedom for democratic political parties to hold their meetings in that country.

Evatt Is Asked to Back East Indies Freedom At London Conference

Domei

MELBOURNE, October 3.—The Indonesians and Australian Labor Union leaders sent a message today to Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs now in London, asking that he take the stand on behalf of the independence for the East Indies before the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Gates Reveals Plans Of U.S. Postwar Navy

Proposal Calls for 3 Parts—Active Fleet, Ready and Laid-up Reserves

Domei

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, October 2.—U.S. Undersecretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates disclosed last night that the present proposals for the postwar United States navy called for three parts—the active fleet ready to strike, ready reserve, and laid-up reserve which would bring the American naval strength to wartime level in a very short time.

Emphasizing the need for the overwhelming air power as a core of strength in modern naval fighting force, the Undersecretary also stressed the need for continuous research to maintain this strength. He said that the possible development of transoceanic missiles may change the whole character of warfare as it is known now, but pointed out that the nation which sends such missiles will in return receive such missiles.

Mr. Gates addressed the opening meeting of the workers of the United War Fund and the community fund here.

The size and character of the postwar navy is now under active discussion in both the executive and legislative branches of the government.

The active fleet as presently proposed, according to Mr. Gates, will be not much greater in number of ships than the fleet before Pearl Harbor. It will be composed, however, of ships bigger and more powerful both offensively and defensively and will be immeasurably stronger than the prewar fleet. It will include America's newest and best vessels, completely modern aircraft, and all of the best weapons and devices developed during the war.

OSMENA, TRUMAN CONFER

Discuss Plans to Make P.I. Ready For Independence

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The White House announced on October 1 that Philippines President Sergio Osmena visited President Truman on Monday and they discussed how to make the islands "ready for independence."

Sitting in on the conference were Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, Abe Fortes, Under Secretary of Interior, and Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, Philippines Resident Commissioner to the United States.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said they discussed "means of implementing the policy of putting the Philippines on their feet and making them ready for independence."

SUPPLIES SET FOR CHINA

Big Shipment Decided With Opening Of Three Sea Ports

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Shipments totaling 173,091 metric tons of supplies have been scheduled to meet emergency needs in China with the opening of at least three sea ports, a UNRRA progress report said on September 30.

Several shipments already are at sea, the report continues. More than half of the commodities scheduled for shipment this year is food with soap, textiles, medical supplies and industrial and agriculture rehabilitation materials also on order.

Hodge To Meet Koreans

Domei

SEOUL, October 4.—Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Military Governor of Korea, will begin interviewing the members of each of the 12 political parties to determine their attitude toward the military government and question on their plans for establishing a Korean Government, the United Press reported on Monday.

Japan Seeks Permit For Import of Food

Kyushu Coal Offered for Korean Salt, Rice in Request To Allied Headquarters

The Government has asked the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces for permission to import rice, salt, oil, wheat and other supplies during the present year, it was revealed at the conference of the Department Directors of the Governments-General of Regional Administration held at the Commerce and Industry Ministry on October 3, the Asahi reports.

It is the intention of the Government, the paper adds, to obtain the supply of above-mentioned daily necessities even at the sacrifice of transportation of other goods in the country in order to meet the present food supply situation. It also announced that for the import of rice, salt, oil, wheat and other necessities, Japan will offer as collateral payment 46,000 bales of raw silk, Habutae and other products.

The Allied Headquarters have ordered the monthly shipments of 70,000 to 75,000 tons of Kyushu coal for railways in Korea, and arrangements have already been made for detaining ships for this coal transportation. In return, it is requested that rice and salt be sent from Korea, it was also announced.

Ships requiring repair numbered 309, totaling 609,500 gross tons, on September 22, while 103 ships, of 183,987 tons were already completely repaired. Of the 99 warships detailed for demobilization, 97 had completed preparations and embarked for their destinations.

Travel by Japanese to foreign countries is strictly prohibited, although at first the prohibition was applied only to the departure abroad of Japanese by planes.

Materials and supplies held by the Army and Navy are to be transferred to the Home Ministry. But as it is the wish of the Allied Forces that such supplies be distributed to the general public, their disposal is to be undertaken by the various Ministries concerned, according to the Allied Forces, the paper reports.

FARMERS' UNION PLANNED

Aims to Smash Bureaucratic Control of Agricultural Bodies

The organization of a farmers' union was proposed at a meeting of labor leaders at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan, Shimbashi, Tokyo, on October 3, says Domei.

At the meeting, a committee of 13 persons was elected to prepare the organization of the union, including Motojiro Sugiyama, Tetsu Katayama, Seion Kawamata, Rikizo Hirano, Koichi Nakamura, Yoshio Matsunaga, Haruji Tahara, Shoichi Miyake, Ryuichi Inamura, Soji Okada, Ko Sunaga, and Toshio Onishi.

The aims of the proposed union are to effect a fundamental revision of the land system, solve the food supply problem, abolish various laws suppressing farmers' movements, and to smash the bureaucratic control of agricultural organizations.

It was also decided that a mass meeting of farmers' representatives will be called at Tokyo on November 3.

KBS TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

Has Many Plans to Propagate Nippon Culture Abroad

With the aim of propagating the Japanese language and introducing Japanese classics, the Society for International Cultural Relations, which was known as the K.B.S in the United States and other countries in prewar days, has decided to resume its activities says the Asahi.

K.B.S. plans to establish offices in various parts of the world, employ fresh men of talent in its cultural enterprises, publish a Japanese encyclopedia in English, compile a Japanese-English dictionary translate Japanese classics.

In parallel with the above enterprises, the society is contemplating to send a large number of pamplets on Japan and books for the speedy study of the Japanese language and those explaining the purport of the society to foreign countries.

As for domestic enterprises, import of legitimate Western culture, maintenance of the traditional Japanese culture, cooperation with the educational authorities and the publication of a magazine entitled, International Culture are under consideration.

General Tang Orders Arrest of Chou, Mei, Other Collaborators

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 3.—General Tang En-po, Chinese Commander here, yesterday ordered the arrest of Chou Fo-hai, former Finance Minister of the now defunct Nanking Government who was also Mayor of Shanghai, Mei Ssu-ping, former Minister of the Interior, Lo Chun-kiang, former Chief Secretary of Shanghai Municipality and others. Also, S. B. Khanusky, a White Russian, was arrested today on the charge of collaborating with the Japanese army.

Government Pushing Actions for Reform

Diet Renovation to Be Studied —Home Minister Also Speeding Needed Changes

The House of Peers has decided to organize a committee of 30 members, selected from all parties, to conduct concrete studies on the reform of the Upper House system, at a meeting held at the President's room in the Diet building on October 3.

It is reported that the selection of the members of the Committee for Investigating the House of Peers System will be made by October 8.

Following decision to form a special committee for the study of the Diet system, Speaker Toshio Shimada of the House of Representatives has appointed 102 parliamentarians as members of the committee. The newly appointed committee will meet for the first time at the Diet building at 1 p.m., October 8.

As the Government has decided to appoint 12 members each from the House of Peers and the House of Representatives to serve on the Diet System Investigation Council, and requested both Houses to recommend proper persons, Speaker Toshio Shimada of the House of Representatives recommended Takeji Yatsunami, Tetsutaro Hamano, Kotaro Sakuda, Giju Manabe, Makiei Koyanagi, Hitoshi Ashida, Masataka Ota, Kengoro Kato, Shichiroku Tanabe, Hajime Miyazaki, and Jotaro Kawakami. At the same time the Speaker recommended to the Government Minoru Togo and Takao Saito as members to be appointed to the Investigation Council as persons of experience and knowledge.

Home Minister for Reform

A fundamental reform of the structure and personnel of Government offices is now being considered by Home Minister Kenzo Matsumura, particularly, by abolishing useless Government offices and appointing competent persons selected from the general public to various Government posts, according to the Asahi.

The Government-General of Regional Administration is to be abolished soon and about 650 officials will lose their positions. Of late, government officials have been very severely criticized, and the attack seems to be specially directed toward the Home Ministry which has become the central bureaucratic power, possessing policing and local administration authority. In view of this situation, it is the intention of the Home Minister to select capable private persons as prefectural governors. Kentaro Ayabe and Umekichi Nakamura, members of the House of Representatives, have already been picked as prefectural governors and investigations are now being made for selecting other competent persons from business and other circles for similar posts.

General Akiyama Kills Self

Lieutenant General Yoshitane Akiyama, Commander of the Chosen Special Division, killed himself on August 16 at a certain headquarters in south Kankyo Province in Korea, reports the Mainichi. The late Lieutenant General Akiyama, who was on the reserve list, was appointed Commander of the Zentsuji Division last year. In March of this year he was transferred to the Central Defense Headquarters as chief of the Military Recruitment Department and in June was appointed the Commander of the Chosen Special Division.

Ticonderoga Carries Troops

Domei

HONOLULU, October 3.—The U.S. aircraft carrier Ticonderoga sailed today on a special run to the west coast 10 days ahead of schedule with 2,500 passengers due for discharge from the armed forces. Its departure represented a speedup in the operations to transport more than 2,000,000 servicemen within the year.

Government Reveals New Economic Plans

Aims to End Prime Control Ruling, Re-Examine Rationing System

The fundamental economic and industrial policies to be enforced by the Government, provided the understanding of the Allied Occupation authorities is obtained, were clarified in an announcement issued yesterday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Highlights of these policies are: a self-governing system for certain economic activities, abolition of the Price Control Ordinance of September 18, 1939, and re-examination of the rationing system with the lifting of official control over non-urgent goods.

The announcement follows:

By thoroughly studying the Wartime Economic Control Law and special companies and groups, the Ministry desires that control over economic activities will be eliminated as much as possible and the self-governing system adopted.

All commodity prices were pegged by the Price Control Ordinance promulgated on September 18, 1939 (exempting those which were not included in the items coming under the 'aforementioned Ordinance). The Ordinance is to be abolished, and as a basic principle, freedom is to be allowed in settling commodity prices.

The rationing system is to be re-examined. All commodities specially important for the people's livelihood and industrial production, will be distributed according to the rationing system. As to other commodities, the present rationing system is to be revoked, and volunteer control by merchants and cooperatives is desirable in consideration of the demands, under the guidance of the Government.

Consideration will be made in giving permission to those who have been hitherto engaged in distributing rationed goods, to operate commercial enterprises, with a view to facilitating collective economic development and maintaining a certain number of merchants among the people. For the convenience of consumers, in distributing rationed commodities including foodstuffs, the Government will see to it that just and impartial distribution will be conducted by means of setting up markets under the management of local self-governing groups.

Announcements were also made on the items concerning the conversion of the munitions industries to a peacetime basis and the matter pertaining to the economic policy toward the munitions industries which must be stopped following the termination of the war.

To assure the cooperation of business circles in carrying out the aforementioned policies of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, a meeting is scheduled to be held at 1 p.m. today at the Commerce and Industry Minister's room to which 18 influential business leaders are to be invited, including Ryozo Asano, Reisuke Ishida, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, Viscount Kaizo Shibusawa, Keizo Seki, Hisanobu Terai, Shunnosuke Furuta, Teruo Akashi, Takashi Izaka, Ichiro Ishikawa, Kiyoshi Goko, Tatsuo Sumii, Aiichiro Fujiyama, Takashi Komatsu, Count Tadanasa Sakai, Mizue Suzuki, Chu Funada and Kenjiro Matsumoto. On the occasion, Commerce and Industry Minister Chikuhei Nakajima is expected to clarify the Government's basic policy.

BONNET RAPS JAPANESE

Declares They Armed Annamite Groups in Indo-China

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—French Ambassador to Washington, Henri Bonnet, said today he has confident that the Japanese had armed certain Annamite groups in Indo-China to hamper the restoration of the French control there.

After calling on Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson at the State Department, Ambassador Bonnet told reporters that he had received reports at the Embassy which confirmed the Japanese are responsible for the current Indo-China disorders.

The Ambassador expressed confidence, however, that the French administration of the colony would soon be restored.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Thursday.

Strong northeasterly winds and rains with the approach of a typhoon.

U.S. Newsman Visits Palembang Oilfields

Says Standard's Refinery Suffered From Raids, Japanese Ill-Management

Domei

PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, September 28.—(Delayed) Homer Bigart of the New York Herald Tribune reported today that Dutch experts estimate that the huge refinery of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company near here would require at least a year to get back into full production as the result of air raid damage, Japanese neglect and ill management.

The dispatch, written after a party of correspondents saw the installations on the right bank of the Moesi River, six miles below Palembang, continued:

The refinery of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, which stands on the opposite bank of the Moesi, suffered less damage and, according to Wilhelm H. Ossten, its director general, it will go into limited production immediately.

Japanese para-troops struck so unexpectedly on February 14, 1942, that the Dutch plan to burn the oil fields failed, and except for a few wells, the fields are untouched. Standard's pipeline to Bendopo field is intact.

The speed with which American properties are restored will depend primarily on the arrival of machinery and the condition of the local labor market which is now disrupted by near famine conditions.

The Palembang district never was self sufficient in food production and 1,000 unemployed workers face the alternative of starvation or moving to other parts of the island.

At the headquarters of General Asano, Japanese officer, the Dutch refineries were in partial production on May 10, 1942, three months after the invasion. American properties due to sabotage by their employes, did not function until 12 months later, the officer said.

STUDY LAY-OFF INSURANCE

Welfare Ministry Moots Question of Aid for Unemployed

If public opinion really demands unemployment insurance and if a system that will not lower the will to work of the laborers is found, such a system will be enforced, declared Welfare Ministry authorities on October 3, according to the *Asahi*.

Though the problem of adopting an unemployment insurance system in view of the present inflation tendency and the large unemployment that is expected to come is now being loudly discussed, there are also various difficulties in enforcing it. Thus, there are opinions both for and against the proposal. The large Government outlay for the enforcement of any unemployment insurance is the first point. Also, there is the fear of clackening the working will of the unemployed, while under the present condition, all Japanese must engage eagerly in productive activity. Opponents to the plan are also supported by the view that, at present, measures for utilizing the unemployed are far more important than unemployment insurance.

Under such conditions, the Welfare Ministry is conducting serious study on the problem.

Labor Association Meets

The Romu Kyokai, or Labor Association, established on October 1 for giving relief to unemployed day laborers, held its first meeting at the Marunouchi Kaikan, Tokyo, at 3:30 p.m., October 3, and appointed its officers.

Yoshinari Kawai was made President, Shonosuke Nagatani, and Heisaku Miyanaga, Vice-presidents, and Kenzo Yano, President of the Board of Directors.

TO REPAIR FAULTY RADIOS

Special Workshops to Be Established in Tokyo

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation will mobilize designated radio shops in Tokyo to carry out the second extensive repairing of faulty radio receivers for the benefit of the citizens, says the Asahi.

Workshops will be opened in various wards to refit the radio receivers for two months from October 3. The repair work will be started in Meguro-ku and Shinagawa-ku.

Due to the scarcity of vacuum-tubes, many receivers are lying idle. In view of this fact, five kinds of vacuum-tubes, namely 12-F, 12-A, 56-A, 58-A and P-1, will be exchangeable. The location, repairing period and other necessary information concerning the above workshops will be made known to the people through neighborhood associations.

CAN'T BUY FROM TROOPS

Japanese approaching soldiers of the Allied Occupation Forces to buy tobacco, chocolate and chewing gum and those hanging around the soldiers will be strictly brought under control, according to orders issued by the Metropolitan Police on September 20 and the said orders will be thoroughly carried out throughout Japan, says Domei.

The former will have the goods they buy confiscated and they will be cautioned against any further such purchases, while the latter will be admonished so that future occurrences may be prevented.

701 War Vessels Lost During World War II, U.S. Navy Dept. Bares

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The U.S. Navy Department announced Monday night that the final accounting disclosed the United States lost 701 navy vessels during World War II. The statement said 157 were first-line fighting ships and the remainder auxiliaries and amphibious craft. Major combatant craft losses, the Navy Department disclosed, included the battleships Arizona and Oklahoma lost at Pearl Harbor, five aircraft carriers, six escort carriers, seven heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, 71 destroyers, 11 destroyer escorts and 52 submarines.

$5 Billion Tax Slash Proposed by Vinson

Asks Congress for Easing of Wartime Taxes, End of Luxury Excises

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 2.—A tax cut of $5,000,000,000 for individuals and business in 1946 in the United States was proposed to the Congress yesterday by Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of Treasury.

Secretary Vinson laid before the House Ways and Means Committee the administration's plan for easing the wartime tax on personal and corporate incomes. He recommended the repeal of three per cent of the normal tax on individuals and the elimination of 95 per cent of the war-imposed excess profits tax on corporations.

The repeal of the three per cent normal tax on individuals would remove the estimated 12,000,000 low-income persons from the tax rolls and would reduce tax liability for all individuals by an estimated $2,085,000,000. This would become effective on January 1 under Vinson's recommendations.

A repeal of 95 per cent excess profits tax on corporations would reduce the 1946 corporate taxes by an estimated $2,555,000,0000.

Mr. Vinson also proposed to end high wartime excises on such things as fur coats, jewelry, cosmetics and transportation to be effective probably July 1, 1946. Under this recommendation, excises would return to the 1942 level this halving the tax on many so-called luxury articles. Mr. Vinson said this would result in the annual reduction of an estimated $547,000,000 in excise tax collections.

In presenting the administration's tax trimming program, Mr. Vinson voiced confidence in the nature of American economy, saying "the war has demonstrated that this is a $200,000,000,000 country; and annual gross national product of $200,000,000,000 at present prices is within our reach.

Mr. Vinson warned, however, that in no event should tax reductions next year go beyond $5,000,000,000. He said the big national debt and responsibility to 85,000,000 government-bond holders demand careful consideration in tax writing.

ROSENSTOCK RETURNS

Will Conduct Nippon Philharmonic; Radio Appearance Promised

Joseph Rosenstock, famed orchestra leader, will make his initial appearance since the termination of the war, conducting the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra in its second symphony program of the season, on October 24 and 25, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Dvorak's "New World Symphony", not played in this country since the outbreak of war because of the American tunes woven into the pattern of its score by the Czech composer, is one of the outstanding items on the program.

Miss Sonoko Inoue, one of the foremost pianists in Japan, will be featured at the same concert with a performance of Tchaikovski's Piano Concerto, one of her most brilliant selections.

De Falla's ballet suite, "The Three-Cornered Hat", will wind up the bill.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Conductor Rosenstock has been reappointed as the Nippon Philharmony's sole director for the orchestra's periodical subscription concert.

Negotiations are also pending for Mr. Rosenstock's first reappearance over the air, in response to an overwhelming popular bid for his rendition of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in the first "Request Concert" sponsored by Tokyo Radio.

Allied HQ Demands Report on Miki Case

Home Ministry Must Submit Details—Funeral Rites Held on Wednesday

General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters has demanded that a report on the actual circumstances leading to the death of Kiyoshi Miki, noted philosopher and critic, be submitted by the Home Ministry, according to the Mainichi. A request made by Allied quarters to send an investigation body to the family of Professor Miki is proof that General MacArthur's headquarters is interested in the incident. It also means that oppression of civilians by military bureaucrats will hereafter undergo investigation, the Mainichi added.

The death of Kiyoshi Miki in Toyotama prison has shocked the intelligentsia and has been a severe blow to the general public.

Members of the proletarian party, the Mainichi said, have taken up the issue as an infringement upon the people's rights and through inquiry into the truth of the matter are keenly anxious to unravel the case and pave a path for "free" Japan.

Over 3,000 Arrested

Since the outbreak of the Asia war, more than 3,000 persons, who were known to be liberal-minded, were imprisoned. Although all confidential reports on the matter are believed to have been destroyed, various data are presently being collected as quickly as possible through the Metropolitan Police and other organs to bring about a speedy investigation.

The Mainichi also reported that Dr. Seiichi Tohata of Tokyo Imperial University, expressed deep regret over the death of his brother-in-law, Kiyoshi Miki, and stated that if the issue were to be taken up against the government as an encroachment on personal rights, he wished to do so without outside aid.

Funeral services for Miki were held at his home in Koenji, Suginami ward on Wednesday morning, attended by many prominent liberal-minded persons.

During the services a committee decided to establish a Kiyoshi Miki Prize to commemorate the work and contribution he made to the progress of cultural Japan.

Kei Hoashi, councillor of the Key Industry Association, who was also unlawfully detained in the Toyotama prison, delivered an eulogy during the funeral services.

He said, "On September 3, 1944, I was arrested by gendarmes and taken to the gendarmerie headquarters at Kojimachi. I was then charged with insisting on the control of munitions contract and their prices. Apparently my statement displeased the Army authorities."

"I was also told," Mr. Hoashi continued, "that I was a member of the social science research institute when I was a student which constituted another reason for my arrest."

"I remember I left a will before I went on a tour to the interior of China," he added. "In the will I said that my children must be brought up to acquire scientific knowledge; that in case of my death, funeral services were to be conducted according to the Christian rites; and that sufficient savings were absolutely necessary for the education of my children in view of inflation which would hit Japan sooner or later.

"When my will was seized by the gendarmes they accused me of stressing the importance of science as an indication of harboring dangerous thoughts. I was also told that it was unexcusable to have mentioned the inevitable approach of inflation which they said would undoubtedly result in causing pessimism among financial circles.

"I was amazed at the ignorance of the gendarmes, but was unable to do anything about it. I was kept imprisoned for the last eight months and I was whipped naked almost every day. The custodian said that he knew I was innocent, but he said that he liked to persecute.

Starved and Tortured

"Later, I was put into an underground cell together with other prisoners. My daily food consisted of only one ball of rice the size of a ping-pong ball containing soy beans. I was barely able to evade starvation. I was daily tortured by fleas, lice and bedbugs. Due to extreme malnutrition and lack of sleep, I was almost on the verge of death when I was removed to the detention house at Sugamo. From there I was transferred to Toyotama prison. On September 21, I was set free."

"We must now appeal to the world anl eliminate the cruel treatment of prisoners, Mr. Hoashi concluded.

A lecture meeting, in honor of the dead writer will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall in the middle of November.

Mr. Miki was working on a criticism of the philosophical doctrine of the late Dr. Ikutaro Nishida at the time he was taken into custody in May this year.

PLANS WORLD TRADE UNION

Paris Conferees Propose Body to Draft Constitution

Domei

PARIS, October 3.—The World Trade Union Congress on Monday designated a committee to complete a draft constitution for the proposed new world trades union international organization as debates flared on the choice of the proposed organization.

The committee is headed by Sir Walter Citrine of England, Sidney Hillman of the United States, Vassily Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union, Benoit Franchon of France and H. Chu of China.

At the meeting, South African delegate W. J. de Vries supported the British delegations' proposal that the new group concentrate on trade union problems as opposed to taking political action generally.

British Reply Is Sent On Palestine Issue

No Further Action to Be Taken Until Return of Byrnes to America

President Truman received a reply to his note to the British Government requesting the admittance of replaced Jews from Germany into Palestine, it was officially announced in London on Monday night, according to a London report.

The British statement said that Prime Minister Clement Attlee had replied to the U.S. President on September 16. It said that it was understood that no further action would be taken on Palestine until the return to Washington of James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, who is still in London attending the Council of Foreign Ministers.

British Press Critical

Aside from the many European problems yet to be settled, Britain is faced with a new Palestinian crisis brought about by President Truman's proposal that displaced Jews from Europe should be admitted to Palestine, according to a London dispatch.

The British newspapers, meanwhile, came out with more criticisms of President Truman's request that 100,000 Jews be allowed to enter Palestine.

The Daily Mail said, "Nothing would please Britain more than to let them in, but the British people unlike President Truman has been living with the Palestine problem for 25 years and they know that such a solution is impractical. The two sides—the Jews and the Arabs—are irreconcilable and any attempt to force a solution favorable to one side will threaten a conflict. If that happens Britain will be blamed."

"The only sound course now," the paper added, "is to present the whole problem to the United Nations Organization and thus make it a duty for every nation, not only one, to settle the Arab-Jewish fead."

Weatherman Bares Reason for Hot Spell

Line of Discontinuity With Depression Causing Heat Waves Moving South

Old Man Weather has been having another one of his fickle spells, his ill-temper causing grief and inconvenience to everyone.

The autumn equinox is already over and we were just beginning to enjoy a cool, soothing autumn climate when Old Man Weather got an attack of "innuendo" on Wednesday. That day the weather was hot, sultry, unpleasant, irritating and gloomy. It made passers-by shed their coats and constantly pull out their handkerchiefs and "tenugui" (Japanese towel) to wipe the perspiration trickling down their face.

Deeply puzzled over the return of summer in early autumn, the inquiring reporter for the Yomiuri-Hochi, approached the weather expert at the Central Meteorological Observatory, and asked for the reason for the change in weather. The weatherman smiled and said: "It is only natural that it should be hot. Here in Tokyo, the highest temperature registered 28 degrees C by 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The temperature on the Japan Sea board registered to degrees higher than the average year while the temperature was more then 10 degrees higher than usual on the Pacific coast of the Japanese mainland. You might call this phenomenal change in weather the "advance" of a peculiar oceanic weather characteristic.

Yomiuri-Hochi's inquiring reporter scratched his head and looked perplexed. The weatherman chuckled. "Here let me explain.

"There is a line of discontinuity existing from the western part of the Japan Sea over the Nansei Islands to Luzon in the Philippines. Over the line of discontinuity a depression exists which is moving in an northeasterly direction. Near Midway Island a freakish oceanic characteristic of high humid temperature has developed which is blowing mischievously between the line of discontinuity and the depression causing heat waves.

"Since the line of discontinuity is presently advancing toward the south, the weather is expected to act up a bit from Thursday night to Friday morning. When this is over we can expect fine, cool autumn weather hereafter."

THE ART OF MAKE-UP

Character of Actor Brought Out By Use of Vivid Paints

By S. A.

By the end of the fourteenth century, Japan already possessed a perfected dramatic medium known as the noh. Still preserved today in the form which it bore 540 years ago, the noh, or lyric drama, remains the most complex type of Japanese play. But, owing to the fact that it developed under the patronage of aristocratic circles and was long played to select upper-class audiences, it is unfortunately the case that neither the substance of the plays nor the stage effects associated with them have any great appeal for the masses. The latter's preference is wholeheartedly for the kabuki.

The kabuki first made its appearance in the early seventeenth century as a new type of popular play started by an actress named Izumo no Okuni. Rapidly gaining the favour of the people, it developed chiefly in accordance with the tastes of the citizens of the three largest cities: Kyoto, Osaka and Yedo (now Tokyo). Kyoto was at that time the capital of Japan, Osaka was the centre of commerce and Yedo a newly-risen city. Kyoto and Osaka, being very near each other, the kabuki which developed in each city was almost similar in form and substance, whereas there was a great difference between such kabuki and that which developed in Yedo. This is understandable in view of the several hundred miles separating Yedo from the other two cities, and the meagre communication facilities then existing, all of which made for a difference in customs and tastes.

Kyoto was the cradle of Japanese art, while Osaka was a commercial center as it is today. The people of these cities were naturally calm and quiet; hence they generally preferred realism in their kabuki. Yedo on the other hand, though a newly-risen city, was the centre of government for the whole nation. For this and certain other reasons the Yedo people were by nature impulsive and extremely sentimental; consequently they took a special delight in symbolical representation in the kabuki drama, finding such symbolism of more direct appeal to their feelings. And so it happened that there developed in Yedo a special art of make-up for the kabuki known as kuma-dori. Basically, this art consists in bringing out the character of an actor by painting his face with white powder and then drawing complicated lines over this white surface in rouge, indigo or some other color.

A particularly close association exists between the art of kuma-dori make-up and a type of kabuki performance known as ara-goto. The literal meaning of this term is "rough action." Times were turbulent when the kabuki first began to flourish, for the Tokugawa Shogunate had only just come into power; the samurai were all powerful and disliked by the masses who resented their tyrannical behavior. The people were rough-tempered and clashes were frequent, particularly in Yedo. This atmosphere of violence was reflected in the kabuki in the form of ara-goto, which naturally represented in a very exaggerated form the activities of brave heroes or the turbulent doings of powerful spirits and so provided the oppressed masses with a vicarious outlet for their pent-up feelings. The kuma-dori make-up was especially suited for use by ara-goto actors of whom the first was Ichikawa Danjuro I.

Soga no Goro and his brother Juro are typical examples of the type of hero whose deeds were adapted for kabuki plays containing ara-goto scenes. The former in particular is an historical characted respected by all Japanese people for his patient waiting over eighteen long years and final avenging of his father. Plays about Goro naturally feature ara-goto and the player taking this role must accordingly make up his face in a suitable kuma-dori. In this case the traditional make-up consist of a white face with rouged eyelids and a certain configuration of lines on the forehead and cheeks, the particular effect being considered even today as representing Goro's gallant bravery and the perseverance with which he must set about avenging his father.

Such traditions associated with the kuma-dori possess the advantage of making the various characters of the kabuki drama instantaneously recognizable even to those in the audience who have never seen the kabuki before. A further example is Fujiwara no Shihei, the knave who entrapped the faithful courtier Sugawara no Michizane in the tenth century. Whenever this character appears on the kabuki stage as he occasionally does, his face is always painted indigo color. In this way a horrible, uncanny effect is produced that lets the audience know at first sight the villainous character of the man. Then again in the dance dramas such as the "Tsuchi-gumo" (Ground Spider) and "Momiji-gari" (Maple Leaf Viewing Excursion) the heroes generally have their faces painted brown; the weird effect thus produced, which often strikes terror even into present-day spectators, clearly represents the supernatural power of these spirit heroes.

(To Be Continued)

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5 Political Prisoners Bare Brutality, Hopes

Japanese Reds, Korean Nationalists Interviewed at Fuchu Detention House

Domei

Three Japanese communists and two Korean nationalists imprisoned in the notorious Fuchu detention house, situated in the outskirts of Tokyo, described the horror and brutality they have undergone, and their aspirations and plans to set up a socialist democratic government, to a group of correspondents recently.

The Japanese political prisoners are Kyuichi Tokuda, Yoshio Shiga and Shiro Mitamura, all communists, and two Koreans, Lee Kung Hun and Kim Chun Hai, a communist. They are among the 16 persons, which include eight other communists and three advocates of the "Tenri Hommichi," who have experienced more than a decade of indescribable terrorism in Japanese concentration camps. As yet they are still confined behind locked doors, patiently awaiting their liberation.

All three Japanese communists expressed their desire to take active part in the communist movement completely free from foreign and domestic influence and establish a democratic government founded upon the will of the people. They bluntly pointed out that the present government could not solve the situation or fulfill the terms of the Potsdam Declaration because the affairs of the state are being run by the bureaucrats and not by the proletarians including the communists of Japan. They said that all of the powerful "zaibatsu" must be completely stripped of their power and the economy of the nation placed in the hands of the people.

Eager to Return Home

Both Kim and Lee said their cherished ambition was to return to their homeland to participate in the founding of an independent Korea. They said the new Korean government must also be democratic.

Kim, the Korean communist, opined that the new government of Korea must not and will not depend on help from the Central Communist Party in Moscow but that it must be governed on a broad and wide basis embodying the socialist and democratic ideals of all the Allied Powers. It must not, however, be patterned on either the Russian or the American system of government, he added.

In a small comparatively clean room deep inside of the grim and spacious prison, the prisoners, for the first time, were free to express their opinions for two hours on what to achieve once they were given their freedom. No prison guards were inside of the room or posted outside of the door. The curious prison officials were also politely told that the interviewing correspondents wanted absolute privacy.

Describing their communistic activities and how they were first thrown into concentration camps, Tokuda said that he was the founder of the Communist Party of Japan on July 15, 1922 and simultaneously its general secretary. A lawyer by profession, he was first jailed in 1923 for 10 months. He was again thrown in prison in 1928, being detained for six years, then sentenced for ten years after an unfair trial, which was extended to life imprisonment.

10,000 Reds Arrested

Born in Nago in the Ryukyu Islands 51 years ago, Tokuda said that some 10,000 communists were rounded up in April, 1929. They were given a third degree including hideous torture and violence, but the authorities being unable to find any evidence to place the finger of guilt on them, all but 1,200 were freed. Those detained were brought to a closed trial and incarcerated.

Tokuda revealed that seven Japanese Communists were hanged while more than 200 died from beatings and torture during questioning by the police. He said they included a number of women who preferred death to freedom after being abused by the investigating authorities. Some 200 died in prison from undernourishment and mistreatment.

Shiga, born in Yamaguchi Prefecture, 44 years ago, joined the movement in the summer of 1923. Being a journalist, he was editor-in-chief of the official Communist organ of Japan, "Marxism," and acting editor of a proletarian newspaper, 'Musansha Shimbun,' from 1927 to 1928. He was first imprisoned in March, 1928. He was chief of the political bureau of the Communist party of Japan when he was rounded up and placed behind barred doors.

Mitamura, a short, soft-spoken, ex-printer, was active in a trade union movement in 1920. Born in Ishikawa Prefecture, he joined the Communist Party in 1926 and became the chief of its organization bureau. He was jailed in January 1927. During his trial the prosecutor demanded a death penalty but it ended in a 15-year imprisonment term. While in prison, Mitamura deserted the party in 1933, but when his trial was brought before the Tokyo Court of Appeals, he was sentenced to life imprisonment, being considered a "dangerous" character. Although presently not a member of the party he hopes to be reinstated.

Authorities Condemned

The Japanese political prisoners harshly condemned the authorities for not repealing the present Public Order Maintenance Law, which they consider the most obnoxious and notorious for its elasticity and most detrimental to democracy. They asserted that it was not in keeping with a new and democratic Japan. They further believed that there are still about 600 Japanese communists in concentration camps through the country.

Before Japan's surrender, they were constantly threatened or mistreated by the prison guards and officials and while a visitor was permitted occasionally, they were restricted to one outgoing letter a month which went through strict censorship. After Japan's surrender, things completely changed. Now they are allowed to listen to the radio, read newspapers and hold their own assembly.

Lee Kung Hun was active in the Korean independence movement in Manchuria. After the Manchurian incident he fled to North China and then to Shanghai. On March 17, 1932, he was arrested by the Japanese when his attempt to blow up a Japanese conference headed by Ambassador Ariyoshi failed. Lee had a Chinese collaborationist set a time bomb inside the building where the Japanese were meeting but was nailed before he could discharge the explosive. A committee member of the Korean New People's Society, he was sentenced to 15 years. He spent three years in prison camp in Nagasaki, six in Kagoshima, three in Kumamoto and the rest in Tokyo. Lee is 43 years old, a middle school graduate and had one year's study at the Peking University. He said his brother was active in the Provisional Korean Government.

Kim Chun Hai, 48 year old, tall, slender, narrow-faced Korean Communist, is an outstanding member of the Korean section of the Communist Party of Japan. He was first incarcerated in 1926 for trying to organize and educate the Korean laborers in Japan against racial prejudice, for higher wages and shorter working hours. He was thrown in jail for eight years in 1928 for opposing Japanese imperialism and demanding Korean independence. In 1936 he was again imprisoned for opposing Japan's war in China and demanding independence for Korea, by launching a popular front movement.

Wide Search Being Made by U.S. Scribe For Mrs. Voukelitch, Somewhere in Japan

To find Mrs. Branko de Voukelitch somewhere in Japan—that is the difficult task shouldered by Frank Kelly, war correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune, according to the Wednesday morning edition of the Mainichi, but as yet he has not found her.

The paper made an indirect appeal to its readers to give Mr. Kelly any information which might lead to her discovery and help him fulfill his task.

Frank Kelly was requested by a fellow journalist, Joseph Newman, former N.Y. Herald-Tribune correspondent in Tokyo before the Pacific war and now on assignment in Buenos Aires, to search for Mrs. Branko de Voukelitch, so that he can help her. Mrs. Voukelitch was formerly Miss Toshiko Yamazaki.

According to the Mainichi, Mrs. Voukelitch is a graduate of the Tsuda Women's College. She was employed as a secretary in the Havas News Agency where she met Voukelitch. Following friendship and romance, they were married, had a baby boy and were happy in their modest little home at Sanai-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

In October, 1941, her husband was arrested during an international espionage round-up and taken into custody by the Metropolitan Police Board. Voukelitch was reportedly involved in the Sorge spy-ring case.

Mrs. Voukelitch couldn't believe that her loving husband was a spy. Yet she admirably displayed her love and loyalty by visiting him every day at the Metropolitan Police Board.

Later, Voukelitch was taken to the Tokyo detention house and then transferred to the notorious Abashiri prison in Hokkaido, where he was sentenced to hard labor and life imprisonment, on April 6, 1944. He died in prison on January 13, this year. Immediately following her husband's death, Mrs. Voukelitch, now Toshiko Yamazaki, disappeared completely. She was 26 years old at the time of her disappearance.

Worried about his former friend's wife, since her husband died and their home was destroyed in an air-raid causing her to helplessly wander about the country after Japan's surrender, Newman wired Kelly to look for her so that he could send her financial aid.

TO PROBE TOZAKA'S DEATH

Demise in Prison From Illness Doubted by Friends

The doubtful cause of the death of Jun Tozaka, well-known liberal author and critic, on August 9 in Nagano Prison, from the same illness which claimed the late Kiyoshi Miki, was discussed at the vigils held on the night of October 2 for the late Mr. Miki, reports the Mainichi.

When Mrs. Tozaka was informed of her husband's death she immediately went to the prison to receive his remains, but they had already been cremated. She was given only the death certificate which said that Mr. Tozaka had died of kidney-trouble.

The friends of the late Mr. Tozaka who attended the vigils for the late Mr. Miki, including Tetsuzo Tanigawa, noted literary critic, Yoshio Toshima, Hyoe Ouchi, Masamichi Miyazu and Seiichi Tohata, all men of letters, decided to make a thorough investigation into the late Tozaka's life in prison, the treatment accorded to him while sick and the actual situation just before and after the death of their deceased friend, and by means of publishing the cause which brought about or hastened his death they intend to ask for public opinion, the paper adds.

Ex-Red Party Leader Dies in Miyagi Prison

Death of Shoichi Ichikawa Discloses He Suffered From Many Diseases

Reports telling of the death in prison in March this year of Shoichi Ichikawa, leader of the erstwhile Communist Party, which were circulated after a group of foreign newspapermen called on Communists serving their terms in the Fuchu prison, Tokyo, on October 2, are confirmed by Domei.

The inquiry made by the news agency showed that Mr. Ichikawa died in the Miyagi Prison on March 15.

Mr. Ichikawa, according to Domei, was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of 20 years under the Peace Preservation Law for complicity in the so-called May 15 incident, and started to serve his term.

The reports on his medical examinations by the authorities while he was in prison show the condition of his health up to the time of death.

He was stricken with nephritis in April 1934. In May of the same year he caught pneumonic catarrh. From January 15, 1940, till the end of March of the same year he rested, having contracted an acute form of pneumonia.

He was removed from the Chiba to the Miyagi prison in April 1944. The life led by him in his new place of incarceration continued to be one of combat with disease.

He was declared to be in the first stage of pulmonary consumption on April 18 of the same year. From May 24 till the end of July he was suffering from an attack of intestinal catarrh. He was declared to be decrepit from age on January 12 of this year. From January 16 he was given special medical attention, but he weakened due to malnutrition.

He was weighing 36 kilograms during the closing days of his life. He found difficulty in walking as there was an intensification of the attack of sciatic gout. Gradually he lost his appetite. Death came at 1:30 p.m. on March 15.

He was 54 years. At the time of his death there were four years eight months and 20 days left of his prison term.

Selling Air Line Tickets

At the Morinaga Candy Store at the Hibiya junction, Tokyo, tickets for the round-the-world aerial trip are being sold, says the Mainichi. At present, improvements are being made to build Japanese rooms which are to be decorated with flowers arranged in the Japanese style and tea is to be served according to the tea ceremony, so that foreign tourists will be able to enjoy a Japanese atmosphere.

Increase Is Reported In Sweet Potatoes

Over 7½ Million Ton Harvest Expected This Fall, Says Ministry

With the arrival of the harvesting season, estimates on the sweet potato crop for this year are being published by various quarters concerned. According to the estimate of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, sweet potatoes are being grown on some 480,000 cho or approximately 1,200,000 acres and the crop thereof will amount to some 2,000,000,000 kan or approximately 7,692,307 tons.

Domei, however, reports that the estimate of sweet potato crops in the country as of October 1 totals 1,645,000,000 kan or approximately 6,326,923 tons. It was added that the foregoing figure excludes the estimate for Okinawa Prefecture.

According to the investigations of the same news agency, the total of the sweet potato growing acreage for this year has shown an increase of some 170,000 to 180,000 cho over that of last year aggregating 810,006 cho, and the total crop for this will be an increase of some 594,000,000 kan over that of last year aggregating more than 1,050,000,000 kan. Further the same report says that judging from the general belief that statistics do not always represent actuality, the actual crop total may exceed the foregoing estimated figures.

The Government, continues the report, is expecting that of the total harvest for this year, 920,000,000 kan will be offered for use as staple foodstuff and as industrial material. This will therefore leave at least a balance of more than 700,000,000 kan on the farmers' hands. How will they effectively dispose of the balance? It is possible for them to consume it as raw foodstuff, preserve it by drying, turn it into starch and other finished products.

Besides, other advantageous devices are conceivable. For instance, suggests the report, due to a change in the foodstuff supply situation in the country after the defeat, various idle facilities for making finished goods may be mobilized for this purpose. Utilization of electricity may turn out to be of good use for operating preservation facilities. Thus Domei concludes, the expected balance of the crop, depending on the farmers' positive enthusiasm, may not be wasted at their hands.

The figures of the estimated crops for this year and those of last year's actual products according to each district in the country are as follows:

	Total of estimated crops (In 1,000 kan)	Total of last yr.'s products
Hokkaido	400	235
Northeastern District (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima Prefectures)	29,540	9,834
Kanto District (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa Prefectures and Tokyo Metropolis)	426,919	124,828
Koshinetsu District (Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano Prefectures)	95,010	49,746
Tokai District (Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Miye Prefectures)	191,000	76,401
Kinki District (Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama Prefectures)	79,443	48,290
Chugoku District (Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi Prefectures)	103,356	48,275
Shikoku District (Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi Prefectures)	161,078	57,845
Kyushu District (Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima Prefectures)	557,962	178,704
Total	1,644,707	594,158

Japanese Must Feed Jailed War Criminals Liaison Office Is Told

The Central Liaison Office was informed by Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on October 3 that from that date Japan should bear the cost of feeding General Hideki Tojo, former Prime Minister, and other persons who are being detained as war criminals.

STEAL 54 BALES OF RICE

70 People of Otakasawa Village Break Into Storehouse

Some 100 villagers of Omachi, Otakasawa village, Karita-gun, Miyagi Prefecture, headed by Kiyoshi Sato, 58, a member of the village assembly, recently made a move to seize the rice which was to be sold to the Local Foodstuff Corporation under control of the Government, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Brought to reason by a rice storehouse official who explained the importance of selling rice to the Government, some 30 of the group left, but the remaining 70 or so insisted on borrowing rice and finally broke into the storehouse and seized 54 bales.

Upon receiving the news, the village police with the cooperation of the prefectural police arrested the criminals. Forty-six of the 54 stolen bales of rice were restored. The leader and six others are being detained for questioning.

The village has so far shown good results in selling rice to the Government, but with the decrease of rice rationing, the villagers began to feel the shortage of foodstuffs. Therefore, they decided to borrow rice for the time being with the intention of returning it after the harvesting of new crops, the Yomiuri-Hochi added.

WILLY FREY,
Polish Violinist
moved from Karuizawa to
No. 207, Machiya-cho Isogo-ku,
Yokohama

Allies Transferring Tojo to Omori Camp

Decide to Remove 23 Other Japanese War Criminals From Yokohama Soon

Domei

YOKOHAMA, October 4—Twenty-three Japanese war criminals, including former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, will be moved within a few days from Yokohama to Omori, one of the camps in which Allied prisoners of war suffered atrocities, New York Times correspondent Robert Trumbull reported on October 1.

Among the 11 non-Japanese to be retained in Yokohama is Jose Laurel, puppet President of the Philippines and his son Jose.

Tojo who is recovering from an attempted suicide is expected to be in a condition for removal within a week, Mr. Trumbull said.

It was at Omori, the correspondent recalled, that the first Allied prisoner of war was liberated, and it was from there that the Allied world first learned of the atrocious conditions in which Japan kept the Allied captives.

Cleaning up Omori

Americans now are cleaning up the Omori area and building a new compound. Mats on which Allied prisoners were forced to sleep were removed, revealing boards alive with vermin, according to the correspondent, and the buildings that were so dilapidated they let in bitter winter winds are being patched.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Trumbull added, "Japan's top war criminals will pass the time more comfortably than did any Allied prisoner. Vermin now are being exterminated by the application of DDT.

"Insofar as possible, the Japanese will be fed on their accustomed diet. There are now at Omori supplies of rice and medical stores which, it is suspected, were taken by the Japanese out of packages intended for the Allied prisoners.

"Japanese prisoners now in the Yokohama jail are doing light work, raking the ground and planting grass at their own request to pass the time. Meanwhile, hospitalized prisoners are getting the best of medical care."

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The Prospects for Democracy

Since the end of the war, the country has been flooded with optimistic expressions concerning the possibilities of democratizing Japan. According to the official propaganda, everything is rolling along smoothly. Japan now realizes the errors of her old ways; Japan has become an ardent convert to democracy; Japan is rapidly making herself over into a truly democratic nation; Japan will soon be deserving of recognition as a worthy member of the family of peace-loving nations.

It is not surprising that the world regards this eager show of democracy on the part of Japan with cold-eyed cynicism, for the change is too sudden and facile to be convincing. No nation can be transformed so completely and so easily overnight. All this glib talk about democracy must be a pretense put on by the Japanese leaders in a conscious attempt to ward off the pressure of the Allied authorities and to shorten the period of the occupation, is the natural conclusion.

No doubt some of the extravagant expressions of Japan's new devotion to democracy arise from such ulterior motives, particularly when they come from the lips of the men who until a few weeks ago had been singing an entirely different tune. But it would be a mistake to think that all the expressions in favor of democracy coming from the Japanese are insincere. In fact, a great part of these expressions is altogether too naively sincere and too innocently enthusiastic. There are too many Japanese who, suddenly relieved from the oppression of the military clique, have developed a grateful enthusiasm for democracy without fully comprehending what democracy really implies. Such new converts to democracy are apt to be too ardent and optimistic, and by the very fervor of their enthusiasm they are likely to delay the development of a truly sound democracy by underestimating the difficulties which democracy must still overcome in Japan. A sober recognition of the obstacles in the way of democracy in Japan will in the long run help to advance the cause of democracy more than a light-headed superficial optimism.

There is still not enough understanding in Japan of the spiritual basis of democracy. During the war there was too much mistaken propaganda about the superiority of Japan's spiritual civilization over the West's material civilization. Too many Japanese failed to realize that such an attitude only indicated Japan's own historical backwardness, and such an attitude still persists to some extent. If democracy is to succeed in Japan, there must be a complete discarding of this attitude and there must be instead a recognition and appreciation of the spiritual basis underlying the successful operation of democracy in the West.

There must be a recognition in Japan that democracy cannot be established simply by a series of legal measures such as the repeal or amendment of certain laws, the extension of the franchise, and the holding of new general elections. Those who think that such outward changes are sufficient are only fooling themselves. There must be a recognition of the fact that democratic tendencies had not only been temporarily suspended during the war but that such democratic tendencies had never been very powerful at any time. Although it is true that democratic ideas have always existed as a political current in the development of Japan as a modern state since the time of the Meiji Restoration, this current has remained so undeveloped that a mere removal of restrictions will not be sufficient to ensure its future growth. Positive efforts to nurture and stimulate its growth must be made.

Such efforts must start with the fundamental problem of education. Although compulsory education has given Japan one of the highest rates of literacy in the world, the contents of Japanese education left much to be desired. There was too much glorification of extreme nationalism and militarism and a narrow view of the family system. The true development of the individual was not only neglected but was even regarded as wrong. A study of the rights of the individual and the right to make political criticisms were suppressed. It is no wonder that people with such defective political education were not able to organize a vigorous parliamentary government, were not able to prevent the usurpation of power by the militarists, were not able to solve the problem of stabilizing the nation's livelihood, and were pulled along finally in the aggressive overseas adventures of the militarists who lacked political judgement. It will take much time and strenuous effort to build up a new educational system which will correct all these faults.

Reform of the election laws, the holding of general elections, the granting of woman suffrage, and all similar acts designed to facilitate the expression of the will of the people are of course all to the good. But they alone will not be sufficient to turn Japan into a successful democracy. The level of knowledge and the political consciousness of the people have been too long held down to too low a standard, and an extensive program of education and enlightenment will be necessary before the people can really digest democracy. Unlike the countries of the West, Japan has not yet experienced this process of enlightenment; she has not yet been fully emancipated from medievalism; she is still too close to her feudal past.

This does not mean that Japan is not capable of becoming a democracy. Far from it. Shocked by the pain of defeat, the people of Japan are hopefully and enthusiastically stretching out their arms toward democracy. But in their hope and enthusiasm, they are too apt to assume that democracy is already easily within their grasp. Hence their extravagant and over-optimistic expressions regarding the prospects for democracy in Japan. Democracy must and will come to Japan in time, to be sure, and it is in fact well on the way. But before it can finally arrive, it will still require a long and thorough process of education and enlightenment. The quicker this sober fact is recognized and the quicker the superficial expressions of optimism are supplanted by a more serious understanding of the realities of the situation, the quicker will a sound and strong democracy finally come to Japan.

ADDRESSES NIPPON PRESS

Baillie Says Competitive News Distribution Is Vital

Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, told founders of the New Japanese Press Association on October 1 that independent, competitive distribution of news among nations constitutes one of the greatest weapons for the preservation of world peace, says Domei.

Mr. Baillie reviewed the campaign for "freedom on news" during the war and told of free press that pledges were given to a group of representing American publishers, of which he was a member, by the heads of liberated European governments last year.

When asked by U.S. Army authorities in Tokyo for a memorandum of guidance when the Japanese Press Association was first discussed, Mr. Baillie stressed equal accessability to news sources, particularly official sources and equal accessability to all transmission facilities. He said these factors were necessary for the successful operation of competing news agencies in Japan.

Wartime Acts Dropped

The Privy Council at a plenary session held on October 3 approved the abolition of the system of government generals of regional administration, the wartime educational ordinance and the ordinance concerning the wartime regulations to be adhered to by government officers as well as special wartime regulations for disciplinary punishment of civil officers.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES

Industrial Reconstruction Will Be Ruled by the Potsdam Declaration

I

What will be the condition of Japanese industry in the future? What will be its form? These are some of the problems of vital interest to the industrial circles in this country today. But before considering these economic problems, it would be essential to have some idea of what will be our political form which constitutes a pre-requisite for our industrial development and expansion, and which forms the basic stimulus of our economic progress. But before we can make any forecast as to the future political form, it is essential to reflect on our past political form especially in respect to the question as to how our political system led to our defeat in the late war. We must clarify this political issue before taking up the problem of our industry.

To be frank, our defeat is due mainly to the failure in our political leadership. Maybe it was necessitated by the processes of war prosecution, but we had only the imposition of will from above and there was no manifestation of voluntary cooperation by the people, not to mention their total lack of political intiative. What prevailed was only formal control and leadership. The people were figuratively blindfolded and told to follow the dictates of their statesmen. It was clear that no effective political power could be displayed under such a system in which the people stood absolutely aloof of the real needs of the State. The people always desired the display of a powerful political hand by the government for the effective prosecution of the war, but this desire was never realized, chiefly because the people had no part in the political affairs of the country. It was clear then that however strongly the powers of the cabinet may be strengthened, there could be no effective result. Thus, faced by the humiliating defeat, our nation should recreate its national life after sober reflection of its past failures in political leadership.

Freedom of Expression

The most essential thing at the present moment is to allow the people opportunity to display their initiative in political affairs. The people should be permitted to express themselves freely and without reserve. Some say that the voice of the people is the voice of God. Others claim that the voice of the people is the voice of the ignorant mass. What the voice of the people actually will turn out to be will depend on whether the people will be allowed to express themselves freely or not. Of course, so long as the people are able to express themselves freely, it will be inevitable that there will be different views among them regarding the vital issues of the nation. When the people decide on political matters, they are not given foregone conclusions on any self-evident truth. However, opposition of views will come to an end because of the fact that the people are permitted to express their views freely. There is the possibility of reaching some definite direction out of this conflict of views among the mass of people, because their constant attention to the vital problems of the nation will enable them to gain a right perception of the nature of the problems. Thus, the people will gain a more enlightened conception of world affairs and enabling them to contribute to the general advancement of the political affairs of his nation.

The greatest defect in our past political system undoubtedly was the lack of freedom in expression. We possessed no right to criticize the government's actions. We, therefore, truly welcome the reference made by our Prince Prime Minister to this matter in a press interview on August 28 at his official residence. His words were: "Hitherto our people had a muzzle placed over their mouths and were subjected to severe punishment for self-expression. Thus, our people were unable to express their just views and they had to swallow their tears, so to speak. Our political parties became mere puppets of the government and they, too, were not allowed to express themselves."

In view of these developments we anticipate a greater freedom of expression in our political field hereafter, and with this as the background, industrial circles will be able to present their new ideas and devices despite the various existing restrictions and limitations.

Industrial Reconversion

But now let us take up the concrete measures of our industrial construction. In making our industrial reconversion from war to peace basis, we shall be subjected to various and manifold limitations in respect to domestic resources, materials, purchasing power, capital and relations with international economy. Our peace industry will be the only basis of our war reparations and thus its contribution to our industrial rebirth will be subjected to a serious limitation.

Another bottleneck in the proposed reconstruction of our national economy will be seen in the scale of our industry. While a considerable number of men will be demobilized from the armed forces and munitions plants, there are limitations in the capacity of both land and industries to take in these men. If these men are taken in without due planning by either farms or factories, there will result at least a temporary and reactionary deflation both in the agricultural and industrial fields. It would be impossible to expect any increased farm production and in the industrial field, too, there can be no hope for any great future economic restoration. The only restoration that can possibly be made will be in the handicraft and domestic industries of no great importance.

Restoration of National Economy

It is clear, therefore, that the proposed restoration of our national economy will be one of utmost difficulty. It could never be brought to realization, unless it is pushed wholeheartedly by the entire people on their own initiative and private devices. In this connection, it must be noted that industrial reconversion under such trying circumstances can never be realized under an arbitrary and uncontrolled system of economic activities. A systematic and well-planned policy of industrial reform must be adopted by the government in order to carry out the proposed plan of economic reconversion.

Any industrial reconversion without control will invariably give rise to confusion in the nation's economic order and its industrial basis will be endangered. Also it would render impossible the restoration of national economy which is the greatest task of the nation at present. Thus, we are looking forward to the adoption by the government of a thorough national planning for a just distribution of land, and for industrial and labor reallocation. In regard to all these points, the government has been given much power in respect to capital, materials and labor affairs so that these could be most profitably utilized in the process of industrial reconversion.

An adjustment of our national economy in respect to international economy will be found necessary as shown in the case of Germany after the last World War in which foreign capital played a large role in the postwar restoration of that country. However, we must await the detailed decisions of the Potsdam Declaration regarding this matter. We only wish to stress its need here.

At any rate, our economic reconstruction will be difficult, but not at all impossible of realization if it be carried out with firm conviction and under well thought-out planning and system, and if we are ready to adopt a progressive economic policy.

Potsdam Declaration

In predicting the trend of our industry in the future, it is necessary to have an insight into the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration which, however, only indicates an outline, so that it is now difficult to anticipate its concrete proposals. It is possible, however, to anticipate the general direction of such proposals from one of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration which says: "Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and allow the exaction of reparations in kind, but she will not be permitted such industries which would enable her to rearm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control to raw materials, shall be permitted. The eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted."

The foregoing provision thus provides permission for peace industries, access to raw materials, and permission for eventual participation in world trade. The first clause means the imposition of war reparations and the prohibition of munitions industries, but the demarkation between peace and war industries is not clear. "Access to raw materials" mentioned in the second clause presupposes the adjustment of some of our industrial plants under our control at present, but in the absence of concrete plans, it would be difficult to surmise the possible relations between our industries and raw materials in the future. The provision provides only a vague outline concerning the problem of world trade and gives a faint picture of our future industry. We shall have to wait for the future provisions of the Allied Nations.

Now, what will be the trend of our industries which shall center around the Potsdam Declaration? What will be the principle which shall form the basis of our industries? The first thing that may be imagined in this connection is that the prevailing system of economic control will be modified greatly in the future since our present controlled economy belongs to our old capitalist system; it is not essentially different from that which existed ten years ago and has been found to be unsuitable to the present.

What then will be the form of our future economy? There may be two views regarding this. It is possible to imagine the form of our economy in strengthened nationalization. Controlled economy aims at the correction of capitalism and thus a more fundamental economic reform will be advocated eventually. Such a reform will lead eventually to the nationalization of principal industries and productive means.

On the other hand, there are those who would be in favor of a thoroughly free economy. Not free economy as found in the feudal capitalism but the type which exists in Western countries.

(To be Concluded)

JAPAN'S SCENIC BEAUTY

Topography Has Much to Do in Making Our Scenery Unique

By T. W.

IV

The latest addition to the number of volcanic barrier lakes in this country was made when Mt. Bandai burst into violent explosion in the twenty-first year of the Meiji era (1888). An avalanche of lava and mud discharged from Mt. Bandai dammed up streams resulting in the formation of more than a dozen lakes, including Lakes Hibara, Akimoto and Onogawa.

Lake Ashi on Mt. Hakone, Lake Haruna on Mt. Haruna and Lake Akaghi on Mt. Akaghi are "cauldron" lakes, but were formed partly by avalanches of lava and mud ejected by these volcanoes.

In the volcanic region there are also many waterfalls and rapids, while large forests, "piano" plains, columnar rocks, "lava tunnels," tree mould and other strange natural phenomena occur appealing to the curiosity of tourists—examples of the important part played by volcanoes in the creation of the beautiful scenery of this country.

Last, but not least in importance, is the part played by agglomerate rocks in making up Japan's volcanic landscape. The weathering surface of agglomerate, consisting of large and small fragments of volcanic rocks, presents a curved outline, and often forms cliffs, "stone gates," and "stone pillars"—landscape of the purely Japanese style as represented by the "Nanga" school of Japanese painting. The typical landscape in which agglomerate is an essential factor can be seen in the old Yabakei Gorge in Buzen Province and Mt. Myogi in Kohzuke Province. The new Yabakei George is formed of a variety of lava, not of agglimerate.

Vegetation and Japanese Scenery

In the Empire consisting of a chain of islands, situated in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere with a mild and humid climate, accompanied with a large rainfall, a large variety of flora exists. Various trees and herbaceous plants grow luxuriantly everywhere, with the result that beautiful forests are found in various parts of the country.

The country extending over a long distance from north to south, there is a considerable difference in the climate between North and South Japan. Some mountains are rather high, also making great differences in the climate, the consequence being that a remarkable difference exists in the distribution of flora at various heights of the mountains.

In southwestern Japan, evergreen broad-leaved trees peculiar to the subtropical zone such as camphor trees, pasania trees and oaks grow, while in northeastern Japan, deciduous broad-leaved trees such as beech, quercus glandulifera, black alder, elm, maple, juda tree, zekkova tree, horse chestnut, Magnolia hypoleuca and many others thrive. In the Kanto district, between the two, everygreens and deciduous trees are equally plentiful. The acerose trees which thrive in Japan cover a wide range of varieties, including Japanese cedar, Japanese cypress, Chamaecyparis pisifera, fir, hemlock-spruce, Pinus densiflora, Pinus thumbergii, Pinus parviflora and larch. In the uplands, forests of a single variety of these are sometimes found, but in most cases they are found mixed with broad-leaved trees.

Hokkaido and South Saghalien abound with virgin forests, either of silver firs or Abies Sachalinensis. From the viewpoint of beauty of scenery, however, forests composed of a large variety of trees are more beautiful. Autumnal tints, a distinctive feature of the Japanese vegetation, are characteristic of broad-leaved trees only, a large variety of which are native to this country.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the humid climate of Japan, marked with heavy rain and heavy snowfall, causes trees to flourish vigorously, and form beautiful forests. At the same time, those beautiful forests serve to foster the river heads and cause the water in the streams to be clean and clear. The rainfall is, therefore, a most important factor, directly or indirectly, in the beautification of the landscape of Japan, for a distinctive feature of mountain scenery is found in the clear crystal water running along gorges covered with luxuriant forests, not in the grandeur of glaciers or ice-covered rocks as in the Alps.

Climate and Scenery

In discussing the relations between the vegetation and scenery, the humid climate has been referred to. The average annual precipitation in Japan is between 1,400 and 1,500 millimetres. Hachijohjima Island records the highest, more than 3,000 millimetres, and Ohtomari of South Saghalien, the lowest, 700 millimetres. The precipitation in Japan is then very heavy, especially when it is remembered that Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, records 600 millimetres and Peking 500 millimetres.

Further, the rainfall in North China and Manchuria is limited to the three months of June, July and August the year being clearly divided into dry and wet seasons. In Japan, however, the rainfall is not limited to these three months, so that the ratio of cloudy and fine days throughout the year in Japan is 2 to 1. The heavy percentage of cloudy days is one of the features of Japan's climate.

The average snowfall in Japan is between 6 and 7.9 inches, compared with 4.6 in Hsinking and Dairen. Fog occurs more in Central and South Japan than in the North, but Kyoto is an exceptionally foggy place.

Unlike her neighbours China and Manchoukuo Japan has a heavy rainfall, more cloudy than fine days, with clouds and mists often covering the sky. This fact gives a variety to Japan's landscape. Glorious sunrises and sunsets, which are often seen in Japan, are mostly due to the humidity of the atmosphere which takes concrete form in clouds and mists.

The mist which appears during the cherry blossom season, the gloomy weather prevailing during the tsuyu season, the clear weather in autumn and the tranquil warm weather in the latter part of the autumn are nothing but the results of the climatic conditions. There is no gainsaying that these factors impart a unique feature to Japan's landscape.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday October 3

THE GOVERNMENT AND CONSCIOUSNESS OF DEFEAT

TOKYO SHIMBUN (Evening Paper).—Some 50 days have elapsed already since the termination of the war. The people, in the face of the reality of defeat, are experiencing acute changes in their livelihood. And as they experience and realize this reality of defeat, they reflect on the past and feel a fierce desire for the construction of New Japan soar up inside them.

So far, as often as the Government authorities have had anything to say, they have pledged the faithful carrying out of the Potsdam Declaration and have been demanding from the people a realization of the reality of defeat, at the same time, urging them to be prepared for the new situation. There is no need at this juncture to reprint the contents of the Potsdam Declaration.

The authorities themselves ought to know best in what position the Government has been placed after the acceptance of the Declaration. But there is something which is most difficult for us to understand. And that is: recently, several times in succession, the plans of our Government authorities have been rejected by the Allied Headquarters.

What does this fact teach the people? How will it influence the people? Bluntly speaking, it gives rise to doubt as to whether the present Government authorities truly realize the reality of defeat. As we have said, only realization of this defeat makes possible keen reflection on the past; and only then can we look forward to superior and bold ideas for the construction of New Japan, and to the materialization of those ideas. The question to what extent the Government authorities are conscious of defeat can by no means be passed over lightly.

If they fail to be truly conscious of defeat, merely emphasizing this consciousness vis-a-vis the people and they face the people with the same authority as in the past and try to keep intact the same guiding influence as in the past, the only result can be loss of confidence, abroad by the world and at home by the people. No need to say what evil results this would bring about for our State and our people. We are hoping for the eternal prosperity of our State and our people. If some people fail to realize profoundly the reality of defeat and thus bring misfortune upon the State and the people they must be opposed.

The Japanese nation has experienced defeat for the first time, and probably no one had planned beforehand any measures to cope with defeat. Therefore, if the Government measures to deal with the new situation after the defeat have been clumsy, perhaps the Government should not be blamed too heavily. However, if the reality of defeat is deeply realized, then the outline of the measures to be taken to cope with the new situation is to be easily decided by the Government. If important posts in the Government are being held by such persons who are even not able to set up the fundamental plan for such measures, this is the limit of absurdity and, we must say, an extremely great danger for the future of the State.

Through the answer received from the Allied Nations to our acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the position of our Government is clear. We demand that the Government exert greater efforts to fulfil the surrender terms. We bluntly counsel the Government leaders at this juncture to clearly realize the reality of defeat.

Nikko Spas Reopen

All hotspring hotels and inns at Kinugawa, Kawaji, Chuzenji and Yumoto in the Nikko National Park area began business as from October 1, but tourists who visit those places are requested to take with them either meal tickets or staple food and some seasoning.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF JAPANESE POLITICS

Explanation of the Five Articles Of Charter Oath

The following article was written by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, one of Japan's most enlightened educators, in 1932. It is republished here because it throws important light on the background of Japanese politics and indicates what course Japan is likely to adopt hereafter.—Editor.

I

Japan entered the modern world on the sixth of April in the year 1868, or, as we call it, the first year of Meiji, (Enlightened Reign). On this auspicious day the young ruler who had ascended the throne a few months earlier, summoned his chief councillors in a room of state in the palace of Kyoto, and in the presence of the family shrine swore under oath that he would make the following principles the basis of the government. These were henceforth known as the Five Articles of Charter Oath (Goseimon).

1. Widely to hold assemblies in order to decide all measures by public opinion.
2. To unite the high and the low in order to develop economic policies.
3. To enable every one in all classes and professions, military or civil, down to the lowest ranks of people, to reach his aim, and to give him no cause for discontent.
4. To do away with mean usages and to follow the just ways of Heaven and Earth.
5. To seek knowledge throughout the world and uplift the foundation of the Empire.

The Charter Oath, with these simple but pregnant words, opens a new era for Japan, filling a position similar to that occupied by the Magna Charta in England or the Declaration of Independence in America. There had been declarations of polity from the throne from time to time on various occasions. There had been prayers offered to gods in times of emergency. But these five articles bore a unique character, and were a covenant formed with gods, a contract, albeit one-sided on the part of the ruler, with his subjects. For this reason they mark an epoch as a transition from the old to the new regime, from the mediaeval to the modern. They also mark a break for Japan with the political doctrines and traditions of the ancient East and her alignment with those of the modern West.

This sudden change of front in the national policy of Japan is expressed by the term Ishin, Renewal or Renaissance. The term is Chinese in origin and was used about four thousand years ago in an Imperial Rescript of the Chou dynasty where it says—"This country of Chou is old—but its mission is verily new (i-shin)." Parallel with this term was put in vogue Fugu-ko, Return to Ancient Ways, which primarily meant the restoration of the royal power, but came to involve something more.

Compared with China, Japan is a young country. Her history does not date back to such dim distance as China's, and begins first about the Christian era, though chronology commonly adopted traces it back to the seventh century B.C. In the 2,000 years of her historical existence Japan had experienced changes of heart more than once, but few to compare with Ishin. To what, then, did she look back, when she called her new change, Renewal or Restoration? Whither did she wish to return? Into what state was she to be born again?

New Japan felt the impulse for a new mission, and a longing for freedom and activity to fulfill her destiny as it manifested itself by the light within aided by the light shining from without. In other words, she felt an internal need for reform instigated by an external necessity, and she turned to her long past experience for guidance.

Japan's mission was new, but the way in which that mission was to be fulfilled could be sought of old. From a small beginning with very meagre resources, she had made her way, and in the seventh century had brought forth a high order of culture, which was largely borrowed from Korea and China. In the Taika Period (645-50 A.D.) great reforms in the political constitution and economic legislation were effected. In the course of a few decades (Nara Period 710-85) the empty plains of Yamashiro and Kawachi had been transformed into blooming fields dotted with the highest type of architecture. The few remains which still embellish the city of Nara attest to the grandeur we once reached—thanks to the influence of the imported civilization of the Tang dynasty. Those glorious days lasted not much longer than did the glory that was Athens—less than a century—then to be transplanted to Kyoto. But the fleeting decades were rich not merely in things of beauty but in those of wisdom. That has largely vanished and this has been forgotten. Still she can gather some fragments of both, even now after the lapse of over a millennium.

(To Be Continued)